United Nations A/61/443

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 December 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 67

Promotion and protection of human rights

Report of the Third Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Elena **Molaroni** (San Marino)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 13 September 2006, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled:

"Promotion and protection of human rights:

"(a) Implementation of human rights instruments;

"(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;

"(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action"

and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. An account of the Third Committee's consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in five parts, under the symbol A/61/443 and Add.1-4.

06-55026 (E) 121206

Item 67
Promotion and protection of human rights

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights[1]

Letter dated 20 June 2006 from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General (A/61/97)

Letter dated 2 August 2006 from the representative of Japan to the Secretary-General (A/61/220)

Letter dated 17 August 2006 from the representative of Cuba to the Secretary-General (A/61/280)

Item 67 (a)
Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its third and fourth sessions[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/61/226)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/61/279)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (A/61/354)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/61/259)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their eighteenth meeting (A/61/385)

Letter dated 14 September 2006 from the representative of Liechtenstein to the Secretary-General transmitting the Chairperson's summary of an international meeting of experts on the theme of treaty body reform ("Malbun II"), held at Triesenberg, Liechtenstein, from 14 to 16 July 2006 (A/61/351)

Letter dated 19 October 2006 from the representative of Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/61/5)

Item 67 (b)
Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Report of the Secretary-General on the right to development (A/61/211)

Report of the Secretary-General on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/61/281)

---

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 36* (A/61/36).
[2] Ibid., *Supplement No. 48* (A/61/48).

Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/61/287)

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (A/61/289)

Report of the Secretary-General on combating defamation of religions (A/61/325)

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab region (A/61/348)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/61/352)

Report of the Secretary-General on protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/61/353)

Report of the Secretary-General on missing persons (A/61/476)

Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/61/513)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism (A/61/267)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/61/306)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, arbitrary or summary executions (A/61/311)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (A/61/312)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/61/324)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/61/338)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/61/340)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/61/384)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert on the effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/61/464)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the independent expert on human rights and extreme poverty (A/61/465)

Letter dated 5 October 2006 from the representative of Mexico to the Secretary-General transmitting the final report of the Helsinki Process Meeting on International Migration (A/61/506)

Letter dated 25 October 2006 from the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/61/552)

Item 67 (c)
Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Turkmenistan (A/61/489)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/61/504)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Uzbekistan (A/61/526)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/61/276)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/61/349)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi (A/61/360)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/61/369 and Corr.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation and the activities of her Office, including technical cooperation, in Nepal (A/61/374)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan (A/61/469)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (A/61/470)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/61/475)

Letter dated 27 October 2006 from the representative of Myanmar to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/61/6)

Letter dated 1 November 2006 from the representative of Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/61/7)

Letter dated 10 November 2006 from the representative of Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/61/8)

Item 67 (d)
Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

No documents were submitted under this sub-item.

II. Consideration of a draft decision proposed by the Chairman

4. At its 53rd meeting, on 28 November, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of a number of documents considered in connection with the question of human rights (see para. 5).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

5. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Reports considered by the General Assembly in connection with the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly takes note of the following reports under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights":

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.[1]

Under sub-item (a):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its third and fourth sessions;[2]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;[3]

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;[4]

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[5]

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;[6]

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their eighteenth meeting.[7]

Under sub-item (b):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the right to development;[8]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on human rights and unilateral coercive measures;[9]

---

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 36* (A/61/36).
[2] Ibid., *Supplement No. 48* (A/61/48).
[3] A/61/226.
[4] A/61/279.
[5] A/61/354.
[6] A/61/259.
[7] A/61/385.
[8] A/61/211.
[9] A/61/287.

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances;[10]

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on combating defamation of religions;[11]

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab region;[12]

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on missing persons;[13]

(g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism;[14]

(h) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders;[15]

(i) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;[16]

(j) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief;[17]

(k) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers;[18]

(l) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert on the effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights;[19]

(m) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the independent expert on human rights and extreme poverty.[20]

Under sub-item (c):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Turkmenistan;[21]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Uzbekistan;[22]

---

[10] A/61/289.
[11] A/61/325.
[12] A/61/348.
[13] A/61/476.
[14] A/61/267.
[15] A/61/312.
[16] A/61/338.
[17] A/61/340.
[18] A/61/384.
[19] A/61/464.
[20] A/61/465.
[21] A/61/489.
[22] A/61/526.

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons;[23]

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi;[24]

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar;[25]

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation and the activities of her Office, including technical cooperation, in Nepal;[26]

(g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan;[27]

(h) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;[28]

(i) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.[29]

[23] A/61/276.
[24] A/61/360.
[25] A/61/369 and Corr.1.
[26] A/61/374.
[27] A/61/469.
[28] A/61/470.
[29] A/61/475.

United Nations A/61/443/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 December 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 67 (a)

Promotion and protection of human rights: implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Third Committee*

Rapporteur: Ms. Elena **Molaroni** (San Marino)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 13 September 2006, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee held a general discussion on the sub-item jointly with sub-item 67 (d) at its 20th, 21st and 27th meetings, on 17, 18 and 23 October 2006, and took action on sub-item (a) at its 30th and 48th meetings, on 25 October and 17 November. An account of the Committee's consideration is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/61/SR.20, 21, 30 and 48).

3. For the documents before the Committee under this sub-item, see A/61/443.

4. At the 20th meeting, on 17 October, the Officer-in-Charge of the New York Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/61/SR.20).

5. At the twenty-seventh meeting, on 23 October, the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment made a presentation and engaged in a question-and-answer session with the representatives of Cuba, Norway, Uzbekistan, Canada, Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), the Republic of Korea, Georgia, Turkey, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Russian Federation (see A/C.3/61/SR.27).

* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in five parts, under the symbol A/61/433 and Add.1-4.

06-65121 (E) 121206

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.15

6. At the 30th meeting, on 25 October, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" (A/C.3/61/L.15), and orally revised operative paragraph 26 by deleting the words "noting the upcoming entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention" at the end of the paragraph. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Burundi, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Peru, Serbia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At its 48th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee was advised that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark further orally revised the draft resolution by deleting, in operative paragraph 22, the words "in accordance with the standard terms of reference" after the words "requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries".

9. Also at its 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.15, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 10).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

10. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that no one shall be subjected to torture or to other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling that freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a non-derogable right that must be protected under all circumstances, including in times of international or internal armed conflict or disturbance, and that the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is affirmed in relevant international instruments,

Recalling also that a number of international, regional and domestic courts, including the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, have recognized that the prohibition of torture is a peremptory norm of international law and have held that the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is customary international law,

Recalling further the definition of torture contained in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[1]

Noting that under the Geneva Conventions of 1949[2] torture and inhuman treatment are a grave breach and that under the statutes of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[3] acts of torture constitute war crimes and can constitute crimes against humanity,

Commending the persistent efforts by non-governmental organizations, including the considerable network of centres for the rehabilitation of victims of torture, to combat torture and to alleviate the suffering of victims of torture,

1. *Condemns* all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including through intimidation, which are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever and can thus never be justified,

---

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

[2] Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[3] *Official Records of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, Rome, 15 June-17 July 1998*, vol. I: *Final documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.I.5), sect. A.

and calls upon all States to implement fully the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

2. *Emphasizes* that States must take persistent, determined and effective measures to prevent and combat torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including their gender-based manifestations, and stresses that all acts of torture must be made offences under domestic criminal law;

3. *Also emphasizes* the importance of States ensuring proper follow-up to the recommendations and conclusions of the relevant treaty bodies and mechanisms, including the Committee against Torture and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

4. *Condemns* any action or attempt by States or public officials to legalize, authorize or acquiesce in torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under any circumstances, including on grounds of national security or through judicial decisions;

5. *Stresses* that all allegations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment must be promptly and impartially examined by the competent national authority, that those who encourage, order, tolerate or perpetrate acts of torture must be held responsible and severely punished, including the officials in charge of the place of detention where the prohibited act is found to have been committed, and takes note in this respect of the Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Istanbul Principles)[4] as a useful tool in efforts to combat torture and of the updated set of principles for the protection of human rights through action to combat impunity;[5]

6. *Emphasizes* that acts of torture are serious violations of international humanitarian law and in this regard constitute war crimes and can constitute crimes against humanity, and that the perpetrators of all acts of torture must be prosecuted and punished;

7. *Urges* States to ensure that any statement that is established to have been made as a result of torture shall not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings, except against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement was made;

8. *Stresses* that States must not punish personnel who are involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment or any other form of deprivation of liberty for not obeying orders to commit or conceal acts amounting to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

9. *Urges* States not to expel, return ("refouler"), extradite or in any other way transfer a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would be in danger of being subjected to torture, and recognizes that diplomatic assurances, where used, do not release States from their obligations under international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, in particular the principle of non-refoulement;

---

[4] Resolution 55/89, annex.

[5] See E/CN.4/2005/102/Add.1.

10. *Stresses* that national legal systems must ensure that victims of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment obtain redress, are awarded fair and adequate compensation and receive appropriate social and medical rehabilitation, urges States to take effective measures to this end, and in this regard encourages the development of rehabilitation centres;

11. *Recalls* its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988 on the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, and in this context stresses that ensuring that any individual arrested or detained is promptly brought before a judge or other independent judicial officer in person and permitting prompt and regular medical care and legal counsel as well as visits by family members and independent monitoring mechanisms are effective measures for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment;

12. *Reminds* all States that prolonged incommunicado detention or detention in secret places may facilitate the perpetration of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and can in itself constitute a form of such treatment, and urges all States to respect the safeguards concerning the liberty, security and dignity of the person;

13. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate effective legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures to prevent and prohibit the production, trade, export and use of equipment that is specifically designed to inflict torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

14. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[1] as a matter of priority;

15. *Invites* all States parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention concerning inter-State and individual communications, to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20 of the Convention and to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible;

16. *Urges* States parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the Convention, including, in view of the high number of reports not submitted in time, their obligation to submit reports in accordance with article 19 of the Convention, and invites States parties to incorporate a gender perspective and information concerning children and juveniles and persons with disabilities when submitting reports to the Committee against Torture;

17. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[6] and calls upon States parties to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Protocol, which provides further measures for use in the fight against and prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

[6] Resolution 57/199, annex.

18. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee against Torture and its report submitted in accordance with article 24 of the Convention,[7] and recommends that the Committee continue to include information on the follow-up by States to its recommendations;

19. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in conformity with her mandate established by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, to continue to provide, at the request of States, advisory services for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including for the preparation of national reports to the Committee against Torture and for the establishment and operation of national preventive mechanisms, as well as technical assistance for the development, production and distribution of teaching material for this purpose;

20. *Notes with appreciation* the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[8] and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue to include in his recommendations proposals on the prevention and investigation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including its gender-based manifestations;

21. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue to consider including in his report information on the follow-up by States to his recommendations, visits and communications, including progress made and problems encountered, and on other official contacts;

22. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries and to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations;

23. *Stresses* the need for the continued regular exchange of views among the Committee against Torture, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Special Rapporteur and other relevant United Nations mechanisms and bodies, as well as for the pursuance of cooperation with relevant United Nations programmes, notably the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, with a view to enhancing further their effectiveness and cooperation on issues relating to torture, inter alia, by improving their coordination;

24. *Recognizes* the global need for international assistance to victims of torture, stresses the importance of the work of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, and appeals to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to transmit to all States the appeals of the General Assembly for contributions to the Fund and to include the

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 44* (A/61/44).

[8] See A/61/259.

Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

26. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, the provision of adequate staff and facilities for the bodies and mechanisms involved in preventing and combating torture and assisting victims of torture commensurate with the strong support expressed by Member States for preventing and combating torture and assisting victims of torture;

27. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the status of the Convention and a report on the operations of the Fund;

28. *Calls upon* all States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other United Nations bodies and agencies, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to commemorate, on 26 June, the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture;

29. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-second session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

United Nations A/61/444

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 November 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 98

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Elena **Molaroni** (San Marino)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 13 September 2006, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 5th to 7th, 11th, 24th, 37th and 48th meetings, on 4, 5, 10 and 19 October and 2 and 17 November 2006. At its 5th to 7th meetings, on 4 and 5 October, the Committee held a general discussion on item 98 jointly with item 99. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/61/SR.5-7, 11, 24, 37 and 48).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/61/135);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/61/178);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (A/61/179);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its first and second sessions, held in Vienna from 28 June to 8 July 2004 and from 10 to 21 October 2005, respectively (A/61/96);

06-55032 (E) 121206

(e) Letter dated 21 August 2006 from the representative of Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General (A/61/284).

4. At the 5th meeting, on 4 October, the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, on behalf of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/61/SR.5).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee engaged in a question-and-answer session with the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch, in which the representatives of the Sudan, Finland, Mexico, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Côte d'Ivoire, Chile, Cuba, India, Benin, Turkey, Austria and Saudi Arabia took part (see A/C.3/61/SR.5).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.2

6. By its decision 2006/256 of 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council had taken note of a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body" and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly. The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/61/L.2.

7. At its 24th meeting, on 19 October, the Committee agreed to refer draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.2 to the Fifth Committee for its consideration (see A/C.5/61/9).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.3

8. By its resolution 2006/19 of 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council had recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/61/L.3.

9. At the 24th meeting, on 19 October, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement regarding programme budget implications arising from the draft resolution (see A/C.3/61/SR.24).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.3, without a vote (see para. 25, draft resolution I).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.7 and Rev.1

11. At the 11th meeting, on 10 October, the representative of Belarus, on behalf of Belarus, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Improving the coordination of efforts against slavery and trafficking in persons" (A/C.3/61/L.7). Subsequently, Ecuador joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 55/25 of 15 November 2000, 58/137 of 22 December 2003 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions on slavery and trafficking in persons,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/27 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking, and other previous Council resolutions on trafficking in persons that have emerged from the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"*Recalling further* the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,

"*Welcoming* the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in accordance with article 32 of the Convention, and by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in accordance with Economic and Social Council decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 and 1980/127 of 2 May 1980,

"*Recognizing* that slavery and trafficking in persons is a violation of the inherent dignity of human beings, impairs the enjoyment of human rights, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response,

"*Welcoming* international cooperation in order to protect and promote the human rights of persons exploited through trafficking and slavery and to advocate for their liberation and for economic, educational and other means of support to victims of trafficking,

"*Welcoming also* the efforts of Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in preventing and combating slavery and trafficking in persons and enhancing the protection of and assistance to victims of slavery and trafficking in persons,

"*Welcoming further* the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission of Human Rights on the human rights aspects of the victims in trafficking in persons, especially women and children and of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

"*Stressing* the urgent need for a comprehensive, coordinated and holistic approach to the problem of slavery and trafficking in persons, including to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prosecute traffickers, prevent slavery and trafficking in persons and protect their victims,

"1. *Recognizes* that broad international cooperation between Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is essential for the effective countering of the threat of slavery and trafficking in

persons, and invites them to engage in a global partnership against slavery and trafficking in persons with a view to eliminating all forms of slavery and trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting their victims;

"2. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to take measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

"3. *Recognizes* the need to arrive at a better understanding of what constitutes demand and how to combat it, decides to strengthen efforts to counter demand for victims of trafficking in persons, and encourages Member States to consider adopting legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, to discourage and reduce the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, and that thus promotes trafficking;

"4. *Urges* Member States to give necessary instructions and resources to their police, prosecutors and social authorities to combat trafficking in persons and care for the rights and needs of the victims;

"5. *Encourages* Member States to take all appropriate measures to promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social integration of human beings who have become victims of exploitation, violence and abuse as a result of modern-day slavery and trafficking in persons;

"6. *Encourages* Member States to initiate and develop working-level contacts between countries of origin, transit and destination, especially between police, prosecutors and social authorities;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to harmonize and improve the coordination of efforts of the United Nations and to enhance cooperation with regional and other international organizations with the objective of facilitating a holistic and comprehensive approach in prosecuting traffickers, preventing trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting the victims of trafficking and, to this end, to:

"(a) Set up a coordination mechanism in the form of an inter-agency working group on trafficking in persons, with the participation of interested Member States, relevant agencies, funds, programmes and relevant Special Rapporteurs in the United Nations system, the International Organization for Migration, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and other relevant international governmental organizations;

"(b) Entrust the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to coordinate, within existing resources, the activities of the

inter-agency working group on trafficking in persons, which should be based in Vienna;

"(c) Take into account the results of the meeting on technical assistance for Member States in order to coordinate the work of agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/27;

"8. *Decides* that the inter-agency working group shall have the following functions:

"(a) To encourage, stimulate and monitor the activities of the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, the International Organization for Migration, Interpol and other international organizations in order to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other intergovernmental bodies on trafficking in persons;

"(b) To improve accountability and ensure transparency in the activities of the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations and other international organizations;

"(c) To identify gaps and duplication in anti-trafficking policies and ensure effective and efficient use of existing resources, using systems already in place at the regional and national levels;

"(d) To provide a platform for the exchange of views, information, experiences and best practices on anti-trafficking activities for the purpose of enhancing the impact of these activities and in order to avoid the unnecessary reporting by Member States to several agencies on the same subjects;

"(e) To establish relations with relevant international and regional governmental organizations;

"9. *Invites* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the coordinator of the inter-agency working group in order to facilitate optimum implementation of coordination functions;

"10. *Encourages* Member States to report all incidents of human trafficking and crimes addressed in the aforementioned conventions and protocols to the coordinator of the inter-agency working group, in order to provide the international community with optimal support to more effectively prosecute traffickers, prevent trafficking in persons and protect and assist its victims;

"11. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Trafficking in persons: global patterns*, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to prepare such periodic reports and continue its efforts to establish an Office database, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration and other members of the inter-agency working group, and an Office website on trafficking in persons, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

"12. *Invites* the inter-agency working group to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and contribute to the

elaboration of the periodic comprehensive reports of the Office and the Office database and website on trafficking in persons, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, the elements of the draft strategy of the United Nations on prosecuting traffickers, preventing trafficking in persons and assisting and protecting the victims of trafficking, and the proposals on strengthening the capacities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the efficient implementation of its coordination functions."

12. At its 24th meeting, on 19 October, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons" (A/C.3/61/L.7/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.7 and Cuba, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mexico, the Philippines and Thailand. Subsequently, Angola, Benin, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Senegal and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

13. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement regarding programme budget implications arising from the draft resolution (see A/C.3/61/SR.24).

14. Also at its 24th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.7/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 25, draft resolution II).

15. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Nigeria and the Philippines; after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Palau, France, Colombia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (see A/C.3/61/SR.24).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.9 and Rev.1

16. At the 11th meeting, on 10 October, the representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity" (A/C.3/61/L.9). Subsequently, Benin, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Morocco, Nigeria and Panama joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed thereto, its resolution 60/175 of 16 December 2005 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular the sections on terrorism and transnational crime, and its resolutions related to the

urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the universal instruments against terrorism,

"*Welcoming* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted on 8 September 2006, in which Member States resolved to take urgent action to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including enhancing cooperation and technical assistance among Member States, United Nations bodies dealing with counter-terrorism, relevant specialized agencies, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and the donor community, to develop States' capacities to implement relevant United Nations resolutions,

"*Bearing in mind* all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2006/19, 2006/20, 2006/21, 2006/22, 2006/23, 2006/24, 2006/25, 2006/26, 2006/27, 2006/28, 2006/29 and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including in the context of post-conflict reconstruction, and on the implementation of technical assistance in Africa,

"*Recalling* the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 60/286 of 8 September 2006 on the revitalization of the General Assembly, and in particular cluster III, Working methods, of the annex, in which Member States were encouraged to submit draft resolutions in a more concise, focused and action-oriented form,

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 60/175;

"2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices, including in the area of counter-terrorism, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Office of Legal Affairs;

"3. *Urges* all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against

Corruption and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and requests States parties to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption;

"4. *Invites* all States to increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses, for the purpose of a comprehensive discussion on the subject."

17. At its 37th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/61/L.9/Rev.1), submitted by Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Ghana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Swaziland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

18. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement regarding programme budget implications arising from the draft resolution (see A/C.3/61/SR.37).

19. Also at its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.9/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 25, draft resolution III).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.14/Rev.1

20. At its 48th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (A/C.3/61/L.14/Rev.1), submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

21. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

22. Also at its 48th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.14/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 25, draft resolution IV).

23. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Finland, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union and the associated countries (see A/C.3/61/SR.48).

F. Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

24. At its 48th meeting, on 17 November, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the following documents (see para. 26):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/61/178);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its first and second sessions, held in Vienna from 28 June to 8 July 2004 and from 10 to 21 October 2005, respectively (A/61/96).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

25. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims

The General Assembly,

Concerned at the increase in the offence of kidnapping in various countries of the world and at the harmful effects of that crime on victims and their families, and determined to support measures to assist and protect them and to promote their recovery,

Reiterating that the kidnapping of persons under any circumstances and for any purpose constitutes a serious crime and a violation of individual freedom that undermines human rights,

Concerned at the growing tendency of organized criminal groups and also of terrorist groups in certain circumstances to resort to kidnapping, especially for the purpose of extortion, as a method of accumulating capital with a view to consolidating their criminal operations and undertaking other illegal activities, regardless of their purposes, such as trafficking in firearms and drugs and money-laundering,

Convinced that any linkage of various illegal activities involving kidnapping poses an additional threat to quality of life and hinders economic and social development,

Convinced also that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[1] provides a legal framework when necessary for international cooperation with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating kidnapping,

Recalling its resolution 59/154 of 20 December 2004, entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims", in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to prepare a manual, for use by competent authorities, of proved and promising practices in the fight against kidnapping,

Acknowledging the financial and technical contributions made by Member States to the preparation of the manual,

1. *Vigorously condemns and rejects once again* the offence of kidnapping, under any circumstances and for any purpose;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the publication of the operational manual against kidnapping prepared pursuant to its resolution 59/154, and expresses its appreciation to the intergovernmental group of experts entrusted with the preparation of the manual;

[1] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

3. *Encourages* Member States to continue to foster international cooperation, especially extradition, mutual legal assistance, collaboration between law enforcement authorities and exchange of information, with a view to preventing, combating and eradicating kidnapping;

4. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so, in furtherance of the fight against kidnapping, to strengthen their measures against money-laundering and to engage in international cooperation and mutual legal assistance in, inter alia, the tracing, detection, freezing and confiscation of proceeds of kidnapping;

5. *Also calls upon* Member States to take measures intended to provide adequate assistance and protection to victims of kidnapping and their families;

6. *Invites* Member States, once they have considered the operational manual, to consider the possibility of using it in their national efforts to combat kidnapping, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,[2] to provide to Member States, upon request, technical assistance and advice in implementing the provisions of the manual;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and thereafter, to share its report with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

[2] This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.

Draft resolution II
Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/25 of 15 November 2000, 58/137 of 22 December 2003, 59/166 of 20 December 2004 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions on trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/27 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking, and previous Council resolutions on trafficking in persons that have emerged from the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling further the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[1] and, in particular, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[3] and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,[4]

Welcoming the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in accordance with article 32 of the Convention, and by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in accordance with Economic and Social Council decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 and 1980/127 of 2 May 1980,

Recognizing that contemporary forms of slavery violate human rights and that trafficking in persons impairs the enjoyment of human rights, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response,

Recognizing also that Member States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent trafficking in persons, to investigate this crime and to ensure that perpetrators do not enjoy impunity,

Recognizing further that Member States have an obligation to provide protection for the victims, and acknowledging the necessity for Member States to adopt, in accordance with their international obligations, measures for prosecuting traffickers, preventing trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting its victims,

Welcoming international cooperation in order to protect and promote the human rights of persons exploited through trafficking and other contemporary forms of slavery and to advocate for their liberation and for economic, educational and other means of support to victims of trafficking and other contemporary forms of slavery,

---

[1] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

[4] Ibid., vol. 266, No. 3822.

Welcoming also the efforts of Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery and enhancing the protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights aspects of the victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children,[5] and of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on its thirty-first session,[6]

Underlining the need to continue to work towards a comprehensive, coordinated and holistic approach to the problem of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery, including devising, enforcing and strengthening effective measures to prosecute traffickers, prevent trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery and protect their victims,

1. *Recognizes* that broad international cooperation between Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is essential for the effective countering of the threat of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery, and invites them to foster a global partnership against trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery, with a view to eliminating all contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting their victims;

2. *Underlines* the importance of bilateral, subregional and regional partnerships, initiatives and actions, and encourages their development;

3. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[1] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

4. *Also urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[7] and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery[4] and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

5. *Recognizes* the need to arrive at a better understanding of what constitutes demand and how to combat it, decides to strengthen efforts to counter demand for victims of trafficking in persons, and encourages Member States to consider adopting legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, to discourage and reduce the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, and that thus promotes trafficking;

---

[5] E/CN.4/2006/62 and Add. 1-3.

[6] A/HRC/Sub.1/58/25. See also A/HRC/2/2-A/HRC/Sub.1/58/36, chap. II, sect. A, resolution 2006/17.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

6. *Also recognizes* the need to address the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, including poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunities, lack of equal access to education and lack of equal access to the labour market, and encourages Member States to adopt measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to counter those factors;

7. *Invites* Member States to give necessary guidelines and provide training and adequate resources to law enforcement bodies and other relevant authorities to combat trafficking in persons, to care for the rights and needs of the victims and to consider establishing coordination and cooperation mechanisms at the national and international levels on extradition, mutual legal assistance and sharing police intelligence information, as appropriate, taking into account the information and communication tools offered by the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol);

8. *Also invites* Member States to improve and promote the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics and indicators on trafficking in persons, including through strengthening bilateral, regional and international cooperation and coordination;

9. *Further invites* Member States to take all appropriate measures to promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social integration of human beings who have become victims of exploitation, violence and abuse as a result of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery;

10. *Encourages* Member States to initiate and develop working-level contacts among countries of origin, transit and destination, especially among police, prosecutors and social authorities;

11. *Welcomes* the holding on 26 and 27 September 2006 in Tokyo of a meeting of United Nations offices, funds and programmes with other international organizations to enhance cooperation on trafficking in persons, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2006/27, and encourages continued collaboration to eliminate gaps and overlaps in the activities of the concerned bodies;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve upon the fledgling inter-agency coordination group on trafficking in persons in order to enhance cooperation and coordination and facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach by the international community to the problem of trafficking in persons;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with coordinating the activities of the inter-agency coordination group, which should be based in Vienna, bearing in mind the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to cooperate with relevant international organizations outside of the United Nations system and to invite such organizations and interested Member States to participate, when appropriate, in the meetings of the inter-agency coordination group and to keep Member States informed on the schedule of the inter-agency coordination group and progress made by the group;

15. *Invites* the inter-agency coordination group, drawing on the comparative advantages of the respective agencies, to promote effective and efficient use of existing resources, using, to the extent possible, mechanisms already in place at the regional and national levels, and to share information, experiences and good practices on anti-trafficking activities of the partner agencies with Governments, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies;

16. *Invites* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to facilitate optimum implementation of coordination functions;

17. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled "Trafficking in persons: global patterns", requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to prepare such periodic reports, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, and invites the inter-agency coordination group to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and contribute to the elaboration of the periodic comprehensive reports, database and website on trafficking in persons, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

18. *Invites* Member States to consider the advisability of a United Nations strategy or plan of action on preventing trafficking in persons, prosecuting traffickers and protecting and assisting victims of trafficking;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and the proposals on strengthening the capacities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the efficient implementation of its coordination functions.

Draft resolution III
Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed thereto, its resolution 60/175 of 16 December 2005 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular the sections on terrorism and transnational crime, and its resolutions related to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[1] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[2] and the international conventions and protocols against terrorism,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,[3] adopted on 8 September 2006, in which Member States resolved to take urgent action to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including enhancing cooperation and technical assistance among Member States, United Nations bodies dealing with counter-terrorism, relevant specialized agencies, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and the donor community, and in particular encouraged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, its provision of technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Bearing in mind all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2006/19, 2006/20, 2006/21, 2006/22, 2006/23, 2006/24, 2006/25, 2006/26, 2006/27, 2006/28, 2006/29 and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including with regard to the implementation of technical assistance, in particular in Africa,

Recognizing that action against global crime is a common and shared responsibility, and stressing the need to work collectively to prevent and combat transnational crime,

---

[1] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

[2] Resolution 58/4, annex.

[3] Resolution 60/288.

Recognizing also the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime between all relevant priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[4]

Bearing in mind the efforts for the revitalization of the General Assembly,[5]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 60/175;[6]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices;

3. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the global programmes addressing trafficking in human beings, including the support and protection of victims, corruption, organized crime, money-laundering and terrorism, and calls upon the Secretary-General to enhance further the effectiveness of these global programmes and to strengthen the focus of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on these global programmes in crime prevention and criminal justice, taking also into account the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen fair and effective criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

4. *Urges* States and relevant international organizations to develop national and regional strategies as appropriate and other necessary measures to complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in addressing effectively transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons and related criminal activities such as kidnapping and the smuggling of migrants, as well as corruption and terrorism;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against transnational organized crime, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in those areas;

6. *Urges* all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so, to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto,[1] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[2] and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and

[4] Resolution 60/177, annex.

[5] See resolution 60/286 and, in particular, cluster III, Working methods, of the annex.

[6] A/61/179.

encourages States parties to continue to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with its high priorities, and to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

8. *Invites* all States to increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses, for the purpose of contributing to a comprehensive discussion on the subject.

Draft resolution IV
United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 60/176 of 16 December 2005 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Bearing in mind also the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, endorsed by the Round Table for Africa, held in Abuja, on 5 and 6 September 2005,[2]

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

4. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to continue adopting concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

---

[1] A/61/135.

[2] Available from www.unodc.org/art/docs/english_prog_action.pdf (English only).

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work closely with the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

26. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;[1]

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its first and second sessions, held in Vienna from 28 June to 8 July 2004 and from 10 to 21 October 2005, respectively.[2]

[1] A/61/178.
[2] A/61/96.

United Nations A/61/445

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 November 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 99

International drug control

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Elena **Molaroni** (San Marino)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 13 September 2006, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "International drug control" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 5th to 7th, 11th and 37th meetings, on 4, 5, and 10 October and 2 November 2006. At its 5th to 7th meetings, on 4 and 5 October, the Committee held a general discussion on item 99 jointly with item 98 ("Crime prevention and criminal justice"). An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/61/SR.5-7, 11 and 37).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/61/221);

(b) Letter dated 27 July 2006 from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General (A/61/208-S/2006/598).

4. At the 5th meeting, on 4 October, the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch, on behalf of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/61/SR.5).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee engaged in a question-and-answer session with the Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in which the representatives of the Sudan, Finland, Mexico, the

06-55038 (E) 121206

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Côte d'Ivoire, Chile, Cuba, India, Benin, Turkey, Austria and Saudi Arabia took part (see A/C.3/61/SR.5).

6. At the 11th meeting, on 10 October, a statement was made by the representative of the Sudan (see A/C.3/61/SR.11).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.8 and Rev.2

7. At the 11th meeting, on 10 October, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay, joined by Ghana, Morocco and Nigeria, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem" (A/C.3/61/L.8), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration, its resolution 60/178 of 16 December 2005 and its other previous resolutions,

"*Reaffirming* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the importance of meeting the objectives targeted for 2008,

"*Reaffirming also* the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,

"*Gravely concerned* that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to the safety of all mankind and to the national security and sovereignty of States,

"*Concerned* by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities, inter alia, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

"*Bearing in mind* that the ten-year evaluation of the implementation by Member States of the goals and targets of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly is scheduled for 2008,

"**Guiding principles**

"1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity

with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

"2. *Also reaffirms* that there shall be a balanced approach between demand reduction and supply reduction, each reinforcing the other, in an integrated approach to solving the drug problem;

"**International conventions**

"3. *Urges* States that have not done so to ratify or accede to, and States parties to implement all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

"4. *Invites* all States, as a matter of priority, to sign, ratify or accede to, and States parties to fully implement, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in order to counter comprehensively the transnational criminal activities that are related to illicit drug trafficking;

"**Implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly**

"5. *Urges* all States to promote and implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population;

"6. *Calls upon* States and other relevant actors to evaluate progress made since 1998 towards meeting, in their respective areas of concern, the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

"7. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly by:

"(a) Promoting international initiatives in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit manufacture, marketing and trafficking of psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors;

"(b) Achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction;

"8. *Urges* Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on the follow-up action to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and to report fully on all measures agreed upon at the special session;

"Demand reduction

"9. *Urges* all Member States to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, especially among children and young people, and to further implement comprehensive demand reduction policies and programmes, including access to treatment, health care and social services for drug users, in particular those living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, as well as including research covering all the drugs under international control;

"International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development

"10. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops in line with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

"11. *Invites* States to continue to strengthen their efforts to implement innovative alternative programmes, inter alia, in reforestation, agriculture and small and medium enterprises, and stresses the importance of the United Nations system and the international community's contributing to the economic and social development of the communities that benefit from such programmes;

"12. *Also invites* States to consider making adjustments to their drug control strategies, taking into account the results of the annual surveys by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of illicit crop cultivation;

"13. *Calls for* a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes;

"14. *Calls upon* Member States and national and international development organizations to increase their efforts to empower local communities and authorities in project areas and to enhance their participation in the decision-making process in order to increase their ownership of the development measures undertaken in accordance with national legislation and the sustainability of those measures and to create law-abiding and prosperous rural society;

"Illicit synthetic drugs

"15. *Reaffirms* that preventing the diversion of chemicals from legitimate commerce to illicit drugs manufacture is an essential component of the comprehensive strategy against drug abuse and trafficking, which requires the effective cooperation of exporting, importing and transit States, and calls upon all States to adopt and implement measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug manufacture, in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies and, if necessary and to the extent possible, with the private sector of each State, in accordance with the objectives targeted for 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its

twentieth special session and the resolution on the control of precursors also adopted at the special session;

"16. *Calls upon* Member States to participate in the development of a monitoring system for illicit synthetic drugs and to transmit voluntarily information on emerging substances of abuse to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, so that they may share the knowledge available about those substances and their abuse;

"**Judicial cooperation**

"17. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and to share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking;

"**Data collection**

"18. *Stresses* that data collection, analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing national and international policies are essential tools for further developing sound, evidence-based drug control strategies, and therefore encourages Member States to further develop and institutionalize monitoring and evaluation tools and to utilize existing available data, including from drug testing laboratories, to exchange and share information at all levels;

"**Countering money-laundering**

"19. *Calls upon* States to consider including provisions in their national drug control plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, to counter in general all acts of transnational organized crime and to supplement existing regional and international networks dealing with money-laundering;

"**United Nations machinery**

"20. *Takes note* of the outcome of the thematic debate on alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue, held by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session;

"21. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates;

"22. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"23. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, including those that will enable it to perform effectively its task within the framework of Project Cohesion and Project Prism, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board in order to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

"24. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement its mandate, and requests the Office to continue:

"(a) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, inter alia, through the full implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

"(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, upon request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

"(c) To increase its assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes, and incorporating them into wider economic and social development programmes, and to explore new and innovative funding mechanisms;

"(d) To take into account the outcome of the twentieth special session, to include in its report on the illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to address all aspects of the drug problem;

"(e) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all the official languages;

"(f) To provide technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States identified by relevant international bodies as the most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

"(g) To provide assistance to Member States requesting support in establishing or strengthening scientific and forensic capabilities, and to

promote the integration of scientific support into national, regional and international drug control frameworks, legislation and practices;

"(h) To provide legal advisory services to Member States, upon request, in support of their implementation of the international drug control conventions;

"(i) To share information with Member States on the work carried out towards the implementation of the goals and targets of the twentieth special session;

"(j) To report annually to the General Assembly on the work of the Office in connection with the areas mentioned in the present paragraph;

"25. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

"26. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation;

"27. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, other international organizations and international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

"28. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

8. At its 37th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/61/L.8/Rev.2), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/60/L.8, joined by Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino,

Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Albania, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution (see A/C.3/61/SR.37).

10. Also at its 37th meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.3/61/L.8/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 12).

11. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; after the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Barbados (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Caribbean Community), Bolivia and Colombia (see A/C.3/61/SR.37).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

12. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome[2] addressing the world drug problem, its resolution 60/178 of 16 December 2005 and its other previous resolutions,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[3] and the importance of meeting the objectives targeted for 2008,

Reaffirming also the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[4] the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[7]

Gravely concerned that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people, and to the national security and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities and transnational criminal networks, inter alia, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, financing of terrorism, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

Bearing in mind that the ten-year assessment of the implementation by Member States of the goals and targets of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly is scheduled for 2008, and looking forward to its outcome,

Taking note with concern of the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2006*, which emphasized that the cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs had significantly increased

---

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] See resolution 60/1.

[3] Resolution S-20/2, annex.

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.

[5] Resolution 54/132, annex.

[6] Resolution S-20/3, annex.

[7] Resolution S-20/4 E.

and threatened the security and stability of that country and had negative regional and international implications, taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/32 of 27 July 2006, entitled "Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan", welcoming the ongoing efforts of Afghanistan in the fight against narcotics, and calling upon the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to intensify those efforts in the framework of the Afghanistan Compact,[8]

Recognizing that international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives in this regard,

Bearing in mind the important role that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, plays in combating the drug problem,

Taking note of the thematic debate on alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue, held by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session,[9]

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

2. *Also reaffirms* that there shall be a balanced approach between demand reduction and supply reduction, each reinforcing the other, in an integrated approach to solving the drug problem;

3. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[10] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[11] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[12]

4. *Invites* all States, as a matter of priority, to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to fully implement, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[13] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[14] in order to counter comprehensively the transnational criminal activities that are related to illicit drug trafficking;

---

[8] S/2006/90, annex.

[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8* (E/2006/28), chap. II.

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[12] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[13] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

[14] Resolution 58/4, annex.

5. *Urges* all States to promote and implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and to implement the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population;

6. *Calls upon* States and other relevant actors to evaluate progress made since 1998 towards meeting, in their respective areas of concern, the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

7. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, by:

(a) Promoting international initiatives to eliminate or reduce significantly the manufacture, marketing and trafficking of illicit drugs and other illicit psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, the diversion of precursors and money-laundering;

(b) Achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction, including through prevention and treatment strategies and programmes to reduce drug use;

8. *Urges* Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on the follow-up action to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and to report fully on all measures agreed upon at the special session;

9. *Encourages* States to consider consulting and working with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in developing, implementing and evaluating policies and programmes, in particular those related to demand reduction and prevention of drug abuse, and to consider cooperating with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in alternative development programmes;

10. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, in particular among children and young people;

11. *Calls upon* States and organizations with expertise in community capacity-building to provide, as needed, access to treatment, health care and social services for drug users, in particular those living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, and to extend support to States requiring such expertise, consistent with the international drug control treaties;

12. *Urges* States, in order to achieve a significant and measurable reduction of drug abuse by 2008:

(a) To further implement comprehensive demand reduction policies and programmes, including research, covering all the drugs under international control, in order to raise public awareness of the drug problem, paying special attention to prevention and education and providing, especially to young people and others at risk, information on developing life skills, making healthy choices and engaging in drug-free activities;

(b) To further develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, including risk reduction activities, under the supervision of competent health authorities, that are in line with sound medical practice and the international drug control treaties and that reduce the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse, and to provide a wide range of comprehensive services for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers, with appropriate resources being devoted to such services, since social exclusion constitutes an important risk factor for drug abuse;

(c) To enhance early intervention programmes that dissuade children and young people from using illicit drugs, including, inter alia, polydrug use and the recreational use of substances such as cannabis and synthetic drugs, especially amphetamine-type stimulants, and to encourage the active participation of the younger generation and their families in campaigns against drug abuse;

(d) To consider strengthening and implementing broadly based prevention and treatment programmes and to ensure that such programmes adequately address the gender-specific barriers that limit access for young girls and women, taking into account all attendant circumstances, including social and clinical histories, in the context of education, the family and the community, as appropriate;

13. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops in line with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;[7]

14. *Invites* States to continue to strengthen their efforts to implement innovative alternative programmes, inter alia, in reforestation, agriculture and small and medium enterprises, and stresses the importance of the United Nations system and the international community's contributing to the economic and social development of the communities that benefit from such programmes;

15. *Calls for* a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes, with the support of deeper international cooperation and the participation of the private sector, as appropriate;

16. *Invites* States to consider adjusting their drug control strategies, taking into account, inter alia, the results of the annual surveys by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of illicit crop cultivation;

17. *Calls upon* Member States and national and international development organizations to increase their efforts to empower local communities and authorities in project areas and to enhance their participation in the decision-making process in order to increase their ownership of the development measures taken in accordance with national legislation and the sustainability of those measures and to create a law-abiding and prosperous rural society;

18. *Encourages* States to establish or strengthen mechanisms and procedures to ensure strict control of substances used to manufacture illicit drugs, to support international operations aimed at preventing their diversion, including through coordination and cooperation between regulatory and enforcement services involved in precursor control, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board,

and to counter smuggling networks effectively, particularly in source and transit countries, by conducting, inter alia, backtracking law enforcement investigations;

19. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular in Project Cohesion and Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives and to initiate, where appropriate, investigations by their law enforcement authorities into seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors and essential equipment, with a view to tracking them back to the source of diversion in order to prevent continuing illicit activity;

20. *Reaffirms* that preventing the diversion of precursors from legitimate commerce to illicit drugs manufacture is an essential component of the comprehensive strategy against drug abuse and trafficking, which requires the effective cooperation of exporting, importing and transit States, and calls upon all States to adopt and implement measures to prevent the diversion of precursors to illicit drug manufacture, in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies, in particular the International Narcotics Control Board, and, if necessary and to the extent possible, with the private sector of each State, in accordance with the objectives targeted for 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[3] and the resolution on the control of precursors also adopted at the special session;[15]

21. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place, where necessary and to the extent possible, to prevent the diversion of preparations containing substances listed in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, pertaining to illicit drug manufacture, in particular those containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, that could easily be used or recovered by readily applicable means;

22. *Stresses* that international cooperation on domestic precursor policies and practices would assist in complementing existing law enforcement cooperative initiatives, and encourages States to cooperate at the regional level on measures to prevent and control the domestic diversion of precursors, drawing on best practices and sharing experiences;

23. *Invites* Member States to continue to share information on illicit synthetic drugs and other emerging substances of abuse with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board;

24. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities, at all levels, in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and to share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking, including by establishing and strengthening regional mechanisms, providing technical assistance and establishing effective methods for cooperation, in particular in the areas of air, maritime, port and border control and in the implementation of extradition treaties, while respecting international human rights obligations;

[15] Resolution S-20/4 B.

25. *Urges* Member States, consistent with their legal systems, to cooperate with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action in relation to the use of the Internet to combat drug-related crime;

26. *Stresses* that data collection, analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing national and international policies and programmes aimed at eliminating and reducing demand and supply are essential tools for further developing sound, evidence-based drug control strategies, and therefore encourages Member States to further develop and institutionalize monitoring and evaluation tools and to utilize existing available data, including from drug testing laboratories, research centres and other sources, as appropriate, and to exchange and share information, to the extent possible, at all levels;

27. *Urges* States to strengthen action, in particular international cooperation and technical assistance aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system, international institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as regional development banks and, where appropriate, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and similarly styled regional bodies, to develop and strengthen comprehensive international regimes to combat money-laundering and its possible links with organized crime and the financing of terrorism, and to improve information-sharing among financial institutions and agencies in charge of preventing and detecting the laundering of those proceeds;

28. *Calls upon* States to consider including provisions in their national drug control plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, to counter in general all acts of transnational organized crime and to supplement existing regional and international networks dealing with money-laundering;

29. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates;

30. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

31. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, including those that will enable it to perform effectively its task within the framework of Project Cohesion and Project Prism, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and

understanding between Member States and the Board to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

32. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close or allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

33. *Welcomes* the work carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing its mandate, and requests the Office to continue:

(a) To strengthen a constructive and effective dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, inter alia, through the full implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, upon request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

(c) To increase its assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes and incorporating them into wider economic and social development programmes, and to explore new and innovative funding mechanisms;

(d) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and to support countries, upon their request, in further continuing to develop and implement drug demand reduction policies;

(e) To take into account the outcome of the twentieth special session, to include in its report on illicit drug trafficking an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to address all aspects of the drug problem;

(f) To engage, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, with national and regional experts from all geographical regions, as well as experts from relevant international organizations in the field of drug control, on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

(g) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all the official languages;

(h) To provide technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States identified by relevant international bodies as the most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

(i) To provide assistance to Member States requesting support in establishing or strengthening scientific and forensic capabilities, and to promote the integration of scientific support to national, regional and international drug control frameworks, legislation and practices;

(j) To provide legal advisory services to Member States, upon request, in support of their implementation of the international drug control conventions;

(k) To share information with Member States on the work carried out towards the assessment of the implementation of the goals and targets of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

(l) To report annually to the General Assembly on the work of the Office in connection with the areas mentioned in the present paragraph;

34. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

35. *Encourages* the meetings of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation;

36. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, organized by the Government of the Russian Federation in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006,[16] in continuance of the Paris Pact initiative, and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit production and trafficking of drugs originating in Afghanistan and continue to take concerted measures in the framework of the Paris Pact;

37. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

[16] A/61/208-S/2006/598, annex.

38. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[17] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[17] A/61/221.

United Nations A/61/446

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 December 2006

Original: English

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 110

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Elena **Molaroni** (San Marino)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 13 September 2006, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" and to allocate it to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective programmes of work.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 54th meeting, on 30 November 2006 (see A/C.3/61/SR.54).

II. Consideration of document A/C.3/61/L.61

3. At its 54th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee had before it a tentative programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-second session of the General Assembly (A/C.3/61/L.61), which had been submitted by the Chairman.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the programme of work, as contained in document A/C.3/61/L.61 (see para. 5).

06-55044 (E) 121206

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

5. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-second session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly approves the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-second session as set out below:

Item 1. Social development:

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing.

Item 2. Crime prevention and criminal justice.

Item 3. International drug control.

Item 4. Advancement of women:

(a) Advancement of women;

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly.

Item 5. Promotion and protection of the rights of children:

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children;

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children.

Item 6. Indigenous issues:

(a) Indigenous issues;

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

Item 7. Promotion and protection of human rights:

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments;

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

Item 8. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination:

(a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination;

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

Item 9. Right of peoples to self-determination.

Item 10. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions.

Item 11. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.